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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 4 March 1998 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit information concerning space objects launched by the Russian Federation in September and October 1997 and concerning Russian space objects which ceased to exist within those same periods of time and are no longer in Earth orbit (see annex).

*General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

*Annex**

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SEPTEMBER 1997

1. In September 1997, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3019	Cosmos-2346 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	23 September	1 008	958	83	104	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3020	Molniya-1 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	25 September	40 803	469	62.8	736	Operation of long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications systems and transmission of television programmes to points on the Orbita network.

2. On 14 September 1997, seven IRIDIUM satellites were placed in Earth orbit by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The satellites will operate as part of the global personal communications system designed to serve regions with insufficient data-transmission infrastructure and for ensuring communications in the event of natural disasters. The satellites are owned and operated by the Motorola company (United States of America).

3. On 23 September 1997, the United States satellite FAISAT-2v, intended for operation as part of the low-orbit satellite communications system, was placed in Earth orbit simultaneously with the space object Cosmos-2346 by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site. The satellite is owned and operated by the Final Analysis corporation.

4. The following space objects ceased to exist in September 1996 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 1997: 1989-100A (Cosmos-2053) and 1997-24A (Cosmos-2343).

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*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN OCTOBER 1997

1. In October 1997, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3021	Progress M-36 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	5 October	246	193	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes
3022	Photon (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	9 October	396	227	62.8	90.4	Research in the field of space technology and biotechnology. Concurrently with the Russian programme on board the space object, experiments have been conducted on behalf of the European Space Agency and the Centre national d'études spatiales of France.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in October 1997 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 1997: 1997-33A (Progress M-35) and 1997-60A (Photon).